of Rome as the supreme head of their church, the pioneers of the Union and of the cultural independence of Ukraine wished to throw off the cultural yoke of Poland, thinking that they would acquire equal rights with the Poles once the churches were united. The course of events has showed how much they were mistaken; for the Poles have merely exploited this rapprochement in ecclesiastical affairs as an instrument by means of which, with the help of the Jesuits, they aimed at ruling over the entire East and at completely absorbing the Ukrainian nation.

Western influence can also be detected in the guild-like organisations of the Ukrainian middle-classes in towns like Lviv Kyiv, Lutsk etc., organisations which, in addition to promoting the interests of a particular class or trade, also concerned themselves with church affairs. One of their main aims was the foundation of schools which taught Latin as well as Church Slavonic and Greek.

The most important foundation of those so-called Brotherhood schools was undoubtedly the Kyiv Academy which owed its supremacy as an intellectual center, not only of Ukraine, but of the whole of Eastern Europe to the activities of such an eminent personality as Metropolitan Peter Mohyla. Mohyla, the son of the governor of Moldavia and educated in Jesuit schools, remained a life-long advocate of western culture and the Catholic Church, the organisation of which served him as a model when he was planning the reform of the Orthodox Church. We are scarcely able to-day to imagine what an enormous revolution and what great boldness of spirit was implied in the idea of introducing Catholic principles and methods into the organisation of the Orthodox Church which had been hostile to Rome for centuries. And yet this unique plan succeeded and could succeed only in Ukraine, for it was here alone that history had prepared the way for the adoption of these plans for realising western ideas. The spirit which inspired Mohyla's activities was wholly directed towards the West, as was clearly expressed in his innovations: in dogma, however, he remained a loyal disciple of the "faith

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438 [655] In addition to factory industries there exists in Russia a group known as *kustarni* or domestic industries. They are considered so important by the Government that measures are taken by the various authorities to improve their output and conditions, to revive old ones and even to found new ones. Their range is wide, and they are carried on by families, by working syndicates or *artels* (cf. p. 73), or by individuals. In the Ukraine these industries are less well developed than in most parts of Russia, and in some provinces are hardly represented. There are three branches well established. Pottery is manufactured in the Governments of Kiev, Chernigov, and Poltava, where suitable clays are found, and the *kustarni* earthenware of these districts has a good reputation all over the country. Shoes, harness, and other leather goods are produced in the Governments of Poltava and Chernigov. Combs, buttons, and other objects made from animal horn are also a noted product of Poltava.

(6) Power

371 In the Ukraine power is almost exclusively produced by steam. Electric power is used for the tramways in Odessa and Kiev, but water-power is neglected, and electric drive for factory work is not employed.

(C) COMMERCE

(1) Domestic

(a) *General Characteristics; Markets, Fairs, &c.*

438 441 The trade of the Ukraine consists almost entirely in the movement and marketing of the produce of the land in one form or another. One of its noticeable features is the passage of commodities through several hands before they come into use. Nowhere are found so many middlemen, salesmen, and agents. This is caused principally by the lack of capital in the hands of the producer and a general encumbrance and hypothecation of land, crops, machinery, &c. There is

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a very large population of Jews, who have become general tradesmen and brokers to the community.

The cereal crop is the subject of elaborate commercial transactions, and much of it is sold two or three times before it is harvested. The lack of proper storage leads to the rapid dispersal of the bulk of the surplus crop. Odessa and Nikolaev have corn exchanges where the export of the crop is financed, and there is an exchange for internal cereal trade at Yelisavetgrad.

The sugar trade is subject to Government control. A committee fixes annually the amount of sugar to be placed on the home market and the distribution of supplies to the refineries, the quantity so dealt with paying the minimum excise. After this allocation any surplus remaining is disposed of according to the general state of the market and the stock held over from the previous season, and is allotted for internal use or export. Russia was a signatory to the Sugar Convention of 1907, and agreed that, during the six years from the date of the convention, she should not export in all more than 1,000,000 tons. This specially affected the Ukraine as the principal sugar-producing area in Russia.

The sugar and alcohol markets are at Kiev, Kharkov, and Odessa.

Wool of the finer sorts called 'Spanish' is dealt in principally at Kharkov, which is also the chief market for leather.

There is a flax market at Novozybkov in the province of Chernigov.

The principal timber markets are Yekaterinoslav and Kherson.

Odessa is a market for a great number of commodities produced in the interior, especially food-stuffs, cattle, tobacco, and vegetable oils.

The custom of transacting important business at fixed fairs is of very long standing in the Ukraine, and, while the importance of every fair tends to decrease at present owing to the adoption of other methods of trading, the fairs continue to be held, and, especially

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(b) *Organizations to promote Trade and Commerce*

Organizations to promote trade in the Ukraine are not numerous. The true traders of the country are the native Jews, and to trace their involved dealings is impossible. 441

The sales of the coal and iron are almost wholly controlled by rings and cartels. The most powerful one, the *Prodamet*, or metal sales combine, controlled recently over 80 per cent. of all the iron and steel produced in South Russia and threatened to absorb the entire output. 477

The activities of the *zemstvos* in trade call for mention. These organs of local government actively enter into trade in agricultural machinery, improved seed, and pedigree live-stock, and endeavour to improve the facilities for selling the products of domestic industry. Their aim is to lift the internal commerce of the country from the condition of dependence on speculating middlemen, into which it has almost irretrievably fallen, but their achievements so far only touch the fringe of a deep-seated social trouble. 441 185

There are chambers of commerce at Odessa, Kiev, Kharkov, Berdyansk, and Mariupol, and there is a branch of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce at Odessa. Odessa, Nikolaev, and Yelisavetgrad have corn exchanges, and coal and iron exchanges exist at Kharkov. 441

(c) *Foreign Interests and Methods of Economic Penetration*

The present state of commerce in the Ukraine provides a wide field for economic penetration from abroad. Agriculture in its first stages is not much affected, but in one case, that of the production of sugar from beet, the secondary stages of manufacture have been much exploited by foreign capital and management. The coal and iron mining industries and the iron and steel manufacturing industries owe their foundation in great measure to foreigners, by whom they are still largely 471 433